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CONTADORA MEETING SUSPENDED, AGENDA NOT ACCEPTED

PA191855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Central American diplomatic representatives have reported that the Contadora meeting that began yesterday in Panama City was suspended today at noon in view of Nicaragua's insistence to discuss matters not included on the meeting's agenda.

The same sources accused the Sandinist diplomats of "boycotting" the meeting with their insistence to analyze specific problems of the regional situation and not the matters scheduled to be discussed during the meeting.

During the long hours of negotiations held yesterday and this morning, the Contadora Group and the Central American diplomatic representatives tried to convince Nicaragua to accept the agenda of the day, but in view of the Sandinists' refusal, the meeting was suspended pending consultations among the foreign ministers of the region.

Communique Issued

PA200223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0114 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Contadora Group has decided to "bring to the attention of their respective governments for their consideration," a Sandinist request for the peacemaking group to analyze "the escalation of aggressions against Nicaragua and against peace in the region." This was stated in an official communique released today by the Contadora Group at the end of a 2-day meeting, during which the subjects on the agenda were not discussed because Nicaragua insisted on discussing other matters not scheduled for this meeting.

The official note adds that the invitation for this meeting established that "the order of the day would be to consider the basic ideas for adopting commitments in the areas of security" of the peace treaty for the region. "During the first session," the note continues, "in their overall presentation the Nicaraguan delegation said that it was necessary for the Contadora Group to adopt specific actions aimed at the treatment and solution of the specific problems in an attempt to avoid a generalized conflict of war in Central America and the failure of the peacemaking efforts."

The Nicaraguan request included "revision of the agenda and structure of the meetings of the plenipotentiaries that until now have been held in Panama City, and direct all the efforts toward the specific problems that worsen the regional crisis."

The official communique quotes the text of the Nicaraguan motion that mentions "a dangerous escalation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua" in the past few weeks. Among the reasons for this "worsening of the aggression" they mention the approval by the U.S. Congress of more funds "to finance the war against Nicaragua." In their motion, the Sandinists state that "it is urgent that the Contadora Group involve itself, before anything else, in stopping the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua and against peace in the region."

The Contadora Group's official communique states that "lengthy individual and group consultations were held with the Nicaraguan representative and the representatives of the other Central American governments."

However, it states that El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras "expressed their wishes and willingness" to participate at the meeting "in accordance to the terms specified in the invitation and reaffirmed their support for the process of diplomatic negotiation as suggested by the Contadora Group."

"In view of this situation," the note concludes, "it was considered unfeasible to fulfill the scheduled objectives; and the representatives of the Contadora Group decided to bring the Nicaraguan Government's position to the attention of their respective governments for their consideration." The official note does not mention a date for the next meeting.

Delegates React

PA200048 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The meeting of the Contadora Group broke up today in view of the refusal of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica to discuss topics proposed by Nicaragua that were not included in the meeting's agenda.

The third meeting of plenipotentiary representatives of Central American countries and the Contadora Group failed today when Nicaragua left the negotiating table. Since yesterday, Nicaragua had maintained a position opposed to discussing the work agenda for which the meeting had been convoked. Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, immediately accused Nicaragua of unmasking itself and dealing a harsh blow to the Contadora peacemaking efforts. This is a boycott, Ricardo Acevedo, Salvadoran deputy foreign minister and Salvadoran representative, stated. His Costa Rican colleague, Jorge Urbina remarked: This is a theatrical stunt [golpe de teatro] and an attempt by Nicaragua to conceal that it does not want to sign a peace document. Jorge Urbina commented on the Nicaraguan position in the plenary sessions as follows:

[Begin recording] In any event, we reiterated that the meeting was convoked to discuss the agenda proposed and that we should adhere to that agenda and discuss the proposed topics. We, those in attendance, were vested with powers for those topics. Furthermore, we made it clear that one of the problems or one of the aspects of the Central American crisis is precisely the free play of extraregional interests in the region. We noted that we agreed on that aspect, but are convinced that in fact the most effective way to halt foreign presence in Central America is by signing a treaty among the five Central American countries. Nevertheless, in spite of several consultations -- I understand they made the last one last night -- Nicaragua maintained its attitude and said that it would not discuss for any reason the agenda proposed by the Contadora Group and for which the meeting was convoked. In view of this, at midday we opted to suspend this meeting and to issue a communique, which the Contadora Group, the four countries comprising the Contadora Group, will release in the coming hours. You will receive it; we will all receive it, and it will explain this situation.

For us, what has been presented in Panama has been a theatrical stunt, an attempt to conceal the true nature of the Nicaraguan observations. Nicaragua refused to discuss the Contadora Document because Nicaragua does not want there to be any progress on the Contadora Document. [end recording]

For his part, Ricardo Acevedo explained what had happened as follows:

[Begin recording] I sincerely believe that the abrupt suspension of the meeting caused by a certain intransigence by Nicaragua in the session for which we were gathered here in Panama signifies a harsh blow to the negotiation process to secure peace through peaceful means, through the Contadora Group, which began more than 2 years ago.

I do not want to be completely pessimistic and say that we have been wasting our time, paraphrasing Simon Bolivar who would have said we were tilling in the sea, but I believe that if measures are not taken in the short term to emerge from this impasse, to seek another way to secure a negotiated peace, then Central America will find itself in a position that will be very difficult to overcome, and it will be facing a conflict of large proportions on which I would not like to speculate. We have withstood internal criticism of the Contadora process in our country because or public opinion, knowing how the Marxists operate, never saw it as viable. On the contrary, it felt that Contadora was favoring the thesis to consolidate the Marxist regime in Nicaragua. [end recording]

Nicaragua's Tinoco Comments

PA192224 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Panama City (AFP) -- The third meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Contadora and Central America concluded at noon today with an apparent failure, without approval of the agenda proposed by the peacekeeping group, the delegates have reported.

A confrontation between Nicaragua and the Tegucigalpa bloc of Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador caused the cancellation of the meeting at which the military and security points of the Contadora peace document were to be discussed. Nicaragua and the Tegucigalpa bloc mutually accused each other. Yesterday when the meeting began Nicaragua asked that they include an urgent review of the situation created by the financial aid approved by the U.S. Congress for the counterrevolutionaries. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that they cannot attempt to have the Contadora Group develop an abstract activity alien to what is really happening in the area.

COSTA RICAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL ON OAS COMMISSION

PA181937 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Report by Willian Cespedes from Las Espuelas Hotel, in Liberia, Guanacaste Province -- live]

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera and Nicaragua Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] 5th Military Region, met with the OAS investigating commission after touring the Las Crucitas area. They admitted to the OAS commission that at approximately 1600 on 31 May EPS forces opened fire against mercenary forces of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] who were inside Costa Rican territory. However, they maintained that that action was in no way connected to the incident during which two Costa Rican civil guardsmen were killed that very same afternoon. The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister presented evidence to the OAS investigating commission proving not only that counter-revolutionaries are inside Costa Rican territory, but that they use that territory as a springboard for actions they carry out in southern Nicaragua.

Johnny Campos, Costa Rica's deputy public security minister, rejected the Nicaraguan report.

Talavera stated that the counterrevolutionaries' airstrip at La Penca was built with Costa Rican machinery. Here is the Nicaraguan deputy minister's statement:

[Begin recording] [Talavera] We have reiterated the Nicaraguan Government's invitation to the Contadora Group to conduct a verification in Nicaraguan territory.

The presence of irregular forces in this area can only be explained by the fact that they use Costa Rican territory as a springboard for their operations.

We have presented our views to the commission. We have not exchanged views with the commission. We only presented the Nicaraguan Government's position with regard to the developments.

We stressed the fact that we are conducting the so-called "Sovereignty" military operation to recover the area where ARDE operates, using Costa Rican territory. We seek to guarantee free navigation on the San Juan River to benefit the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments [words indistinct] no major economic interest in the area. We decided to give priority to our offensive in that area. As you know, we have recovered the La Penca base, where ARDE had its only airstrip, which they apparently seldom used. That strip was built with Costa Rican machinery. This is the only way to explain the magnitude of that strip. We do not believe the machinery came from Nicaragua because there is only jungle and swamps on the Nicaraguan side of the border.

[Cespedes] Why is this area important to the Managua regime at this time?

[Talavera] The Sandinist people's revolution is consolidating itself. We want to take this opportunity to stress to the Costa Rican Government that it not follow the siren's call of those who believe that our revolution is weak. It is strong, and that will ensure that ARDE's forces will be expelled from Nicaraguan territory within the next few weeks. As you know, they have been retreating deep into Costa Rican territory recently.

[Cespedes] ARDE maintains that its forces abandoned the Tango Base the day before the Las Crucitas incident. What do you know about that?

[Talavera] That is an expected statement. ARDE is still dreaming of establishing itself in controlled areas in Nicaraguan territory. We allowed them to finish building their airstrip, which is well constructed, when compared to others in poor countries. This will put to good use the millions of dollars the U.S. Government donates, allowing Nicaragua to use a landing strip that is now under our control.

[Cespedes] My question was: Who was at the Tango Base on the day of the incident?

[Talavera] The Nicaraguan Government was in no way involved in the killing of the civil guardsmen. Our forces exchanged fire with the mercenary forces who were attacking us from Costa Rica. After that our foces heard gunfire deep inside Costa Rican territory, behind the hills. We presume that was a clash between ARDE's troops and the Civil Guard. Perhaps ARDE confused the Civil Guard troops with ours, but we do not know why this happened. Maybe it was because ARDE troops feared for their lives.

[Cespedes] Three days after the incident, our deputy security minister and Colonel Oscar Vidal talked to you; however, the patrols that were going to rescue the bodies were attacked.

[Talavera] No, those reports were totally distorted. I would like you to ask Colonel Johnny Campos about this, because at the time he admitted that the helicopter never approached the area. Our troops never spotted any helicopter, and therefore they could not have fired at it. [end recording]

This was part of the statement made by Sandinist Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera regarding the report he presented before the OAS investigating commission here in Liberia.

For approximately 2 hours, the Nicaraguan officials expressed their viewpoints before the members of the commission appointed by the OAS Permanent Council.

After hearing the Sandinist deputy foreign minister, we interviewed Johnny Campos, Costa Rican deputy public security minister, who referred to the statement made by the Nicaraguan official.

[Begin recording] [Campos -- broadcast in progress] ...Not within OAS jurisdiction. However, the Costa Rican Government would be absolutely willing to give the necessary support to the OAS commission in order to investigate these aspects or charges, if the commission so decides. Now, the report they delivered on the incident at Las Crucitas clearly shows that there was firing at Costa Rican territory. This report coincides with the attack against our Civil Guard, and in carefully analyzing the statements made by the Nicaraguan delegation it is clear that the Costa Rican civil guardsmen were attacked from Nicaraguan territory. [Words indistinct] stated that there was a clash at 0800 on 31 May at the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border along the San Juan River. Another clash took place at 1600, and at 1630 the Nicaraguan troops reported hearing another clash deep in Costa Rican territory between unidentified groups. This report could confirm that the civil guardsmen were attacked from Nicaraguan territory, because at that time the Civil Guard was in that area, [words indistinct] but on the banks of the San Juan River. We have reiterated that Costa Rica would not accept a demilitarized zone or no a no-man's land at the border, because this would be equivalent to losing sovereignty over our territory. The Nicaraguan foreign minister has announced Nicaragua's willingness to accept the declaration of a demilitarized zone in Nicaraguan territory; however, this matter does not concern us.

[Cespedes] The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister added that the evidence gathered includes Soviet weapons seized by the dissident groups operating in Costa Rican territory, and that the airstrip in La Penca was built with Costa Rican equipment.

[Campos] Well, this is what the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister has said. First of all, I would say that to build an airstrip in La Penca with Costa Rican machinery, proper transportation over the San Juan River would be necessary. As indicated, this river cannot be crossed by swimming, much less carrying a load on one's back. In addition, we have already rejected the notion that we have been collaborating with counterrevolutionaries.

Regarding the evidence that counterrevolutionaries have been acting in this area, according to the deputy foreign minister, I believe it is up to the OAS commission to investigate and decide whether these arms can or cannot be used by these people in Nicaraguan territory. In addition, it is necessary for the OAS commission to check every bit of information released by the Nicaraguan delegation. [end recording]

It has been said that to bring the Nicaraguan officials to our territory -- Talavera and Colonel Roberto Calderon, southern zone commander -- they were personally flown in aboard an OAS helicopter provided by the Panamanian Air Force with Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero, while the rest of the commission flew from Los Chiles to Liberia. Upon arrival of the Nicaraguan officials, who were accompanied by [words indistinct], at the Llano Grande airport, a minor incident occurred. The officials flatly refused to allow their baggage to be inspected. The Panamanian helicopter crew members and Civil Guard authorities at the airport demanded that the Nicaraguans show the contents of their luggage. The officials, however, refused and indicated that if they were not allowed to carry on without opening their luggage they would return to Nicaragua. After consultation with Campos, he authorized the entrance of the Nicaraguans.

As we have reported, after staying with the investigating commission for 2 hours, the Nicaraguan delegation returned to Nicaragua. The investigating commission will return to the capital to resume tomorrow analyzing the evidence gathered at Las Crucitas, testimonies obtained in Los Chiles, and the Nicaraguan version received here. All seems to indicate that the commission would release a resolution next Thursday. Nevertheless, a climate of uncertainty has been observed because Mexicans and Colombians try to tip the balance by pointing out that the attack at Las Crucitas on 31 May was perpetrated by revolutionary forces rather than by Sandinist troops. Meanwhile, the members of the Panamanian and Venezuelan delegations, as well as their military advisers, have asserted that there is no doubt that coordinated fire came from two points in Costa Rican territory and two in Nicaraguan territory, and that the four lines of fire converged on a single point, where the public security force patrol was located. In the action, two civil guardsmen were killed, and six others were wounded. In addition, the two houses that were totally destroyed and burned by howitzer shells were also (?inspected) by the members of the Panamanian and Venezuelan delegations.

This has been a direct, special report from Liberia in Guanacaste Province for Radio Reloj listeners.

LATIN AMERICAN, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET

PY200324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jun (AFP) -- During the course of its 17th assembly [as received], the Latin American Parliament accepted Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Nicaragua as new members. The admission of Argentina, Uruguay, and Guatemala was voted unanimously, while Paraguay and a part of the Costa Rican delegation voted against the admission of the Nicaragua. The Parliament will decide this afternoon about Cuba's admission.

The assembly must elect a new president to replace Nelson Carneiro (Brazil), and it will debate a Brazilian proposal to call, within the next few weeks and before an upcoming meeting takes place in Cartagena in August between the debtor countries, an interparliamentary conference (North and South America) that may be held in Punta del Este (Uruguay). This meeting will last for 3 days, and it could also include talks with European parliamentarians.

The Latin American parliamentarians today also began the parallel talks of the seventh European-Latin American interparliamentary conference. During the course of this conference a draft of a final act will be studied and voted on 20 June. This final act groups a series of resolutions regarding the debt, human rights, Central America, and the environment.

Costa Rican Delegation Walks Out

PA192139 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The Costa Rican delegation to the meeting of the Latin American Parliament today walked out of the hall of sessions to protest Nicaragua's readmission into the organization. The Mexican delegation filed the motion favoring Nicaragua, which was approved by acclamation by the Parliament. The Costa Rican representatives, who are members of the Social Christian Unity Party, objected to the Mexican motion on the grounds that the Nicaraguan Assembly does not represent its people. The Paraguayan delegation also challenged the readmission of Nicaragua, which had been excluded from the Parliament since 1979. Other countries readmitted along with Nicaragua were Argentina, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

ALFONSIN COMMENTS ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY191734 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1257 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (TELAM) -- Commenting on how the people are receiving the economic measures that the government has adopted, President Raul Alfonsin today told journalists that we are all watching and that I feel we are receiving a magnificent response from the Argentine people.

During a brief interview he held at Government House, the president stated that it is good for me to talk with you because in this way I can give you my observations and state that we will defend ourselves. Alfonsin stated that we have received the solidarity of many countries, which must be noted, especially concerning the bridge loan.

Referring to the support from abroad that the current administration has received, Alfonsin stated that we are grateful toward countries like the United States, Canada, our Latin American brothers -- Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela -- and France, Spain, and Italy.

In conclusion, Alfonsin reported that he will be continuously meeting with Radical Civic Union [UCR] lawmakers, stating that he would first meet with the UCR deputies and then with the UCR senators.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN

PY191718 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouville stated today that the 56.25-percent devaluation the austral suffered the first day it was quoted on the London financial market was the result of "an intelligence maneuver by a country with which Argentina maintains no diplomatic relations." Sourrouville made this statement when replying to some questions posed by the press at the conclusion of a meeting of the socioeconomic team held in the early afternoon at the Economy Ministry. During the meeting, "some nuts" in the monetary reform "were tightened."

After repeated remarks by the journalists that if the United Kingdom is an enemy, the same could be said for the Uruguayan Government, because the austral quotation also plunged there, Sourrouville responded that every individual must know what is good for him.

Asked about the prospects that a "security cordon" could be applied to maintain the austral-U.S. dollar rate of exchange, Sourrouville stated that since this is a controlled market, the government will not need to legally intervene in the parallel market. Sourrouville stated that the maintenance of a slight gap between the official rate of exchange of 0.80 austral to the dollar and the one quoted in the parallel market will depend on the confidence that the government will be able to generate among the people.

Sourrouville stated that he has been very pleased with the "popular response" to the price controls, noting the large number of denunciations received thus far. He addmitted that a small fiscal deficit could result from the program and that, regarding the decision not to issue [any money], there could be some flexibility if it were necessary. Sourrouille stated that in the beginning the money supply will grow because of the inflow of foreign currency.

In answer to a question, Sourrouille played down the significance of the net expansion of the monetary supply, without any measure to offset this net expansion, that may occur because of the $4.2-billion credit.

HERALD EDITORIAL ON ALFONSIN ECONOMIC PLAN

PY151836 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 10

[Editorial: "The Rubicon Crossed"]

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin seems to be fully aware that the fate not only of his government but also that of Argentine democracy could depend on the success of the new "national reform" economic plan he announced last night. Although the president did not dwell very much on the probable costs of failure, they are easy enough to imagine: Inflation would turn into hyperinflation, the recession would get far worse, bringing hunger into millions of homes, the country would become isolated from the industrialized West, and, sooner or later, the government would fall to be replaced by some sinister and brutal dictatorship. But the price of further inaction would, no doubt, be equally high, so although the stakes are enormous the president had little choice but to decide that the time has come to march vigorously in a specific direction.

The fact that drastic measures are undoubtedly necessary is, from the government's point of view, a mixed blessing. Awareness of the country's economic state and the chaos towards which it has been heading does mean that people who in other circumstances would angrily reject the measures that are being taken may be willing to accept them because they feel they are unavoidable. But the current situation also makes it appear that the economic plan, far from being the carefully thought out combination of measures the president says, is only an improvised answer to a truly desperate situation. This has been the point of view of many opposition leaders who have chosen to regard the new strategy as yet another symptom of the country's economic, social, and political decline rather than a convincing cure for it.

President Alfonsin showed himself to be fully conscious of the need to restore the government's lost credibility, because nothing could do more harm to the country's prospects of getting out of the mess in which it finds itself and then advancing ahead rapidly than the persistence of the skepticism that has become so widespread in the last few months. President Alfonsin's speech was, to a considerable extent, an attempt to banish the defeatist, demoralized spirit that has overcome the entire nation as the economic crisis has got worse and the government's ability to handle it has seemed to decrease. It is in this terrain, as he well realizes, that the principal battle for the future will have to be waged, and the only way to win it is to make sure that the measures which have been announced are applied in an efficient, equitable, and competent manner. If the government fails to do this -- or fails to get rid of officials who show themselves incapable of doing their jobs properly -- even those who are willing to do what the government wants will turn against the plan making a debacle absolutely certain.

The president was, of course, right to stress that the "national reform economic plan" which is now being applied is designed not just to confront the current stage of the long crisis but to get the country moving again. The feeling that Argentina is doomed to keep on degenerating until it is a poverty-stricken backwater has been due in large measure to the absence of any plausible visions of future progress. Now the president, over eighteen months after taking office, is offering what is, if nothing else, a possible way out of the present situation. If it is well-conceived, the market skepticism with which it has been greeted should soon wither away.

If, however, the skeptics turn out to be right, the country's prospects would then be considerably darker than they were before the president decided that the time had come to stop retreating before the crisis and attack it head-on.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HIJACKINGS

PY200132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 20 Jun 85

["Text" of communique released by Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 19 June]

[Text] Another commercial airliner was hijacked on 14 June during a regular flight between Athens and Rome. Serious events that have taken place since then have resulted in loss of innocent lives. There can be no valid justification for this violation of human rights of the individuals involved, who are being held hostage for the purpose of exacting political gains.

Furthermore, the repeated acts of hijacking and acts of terrorism are not only affecting the victims of these acts but are deteriorating the rules of civilized coexistence and are endangering international peace and security by exacerbating tensions and by touching off an escalation of violence of unpredictable consequences.

Therefore, the Argentine Government expresses its firm condemnation of these actions and reaffirms its support of a resolution of the International Civil Aviation Organization that urges each government to take effective preventive measures to prevent hijackings of commercial planes. It also expresses its support for the UN secretary general's efforts to obtain the immediate release of the hostages and its solidarity with the hostages over their distressing situation.

AGREEMENT WITH CHILE ON ANTARCTIC COOPERATION

PY150424 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry Special Policies Director Fernando Gamboa today said that Argentine and Chilean joint cooperation is indispensable for the exploitation of Antarctic resources to confront other international plans for the area.

Today Gamboa reported on the meeting on Antarctica held in Buenos Aires this week in which he participated. This was the first meeting on this subject held between delegations from the two countries since the peace treaty was signed.

During the meeting, the participants agreed on Argentine-Chilean cooperation in Antarctic matters. Gamboa said they agreed to carry out studies to establish the inalienable points of negotiations for the exploitation of minerals in the Antarctic. It must be recalled that Chile and Argentina both have claims over sovereignty in the Antarctic. The two countries have agreed on the point that Argentine and Chilean joint cooperation is indispensable in the face of other international efforts to exploit all Antarctic resources.

POWER WORKERS' STRIKE DARKENS LA PAZ

PY200146 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Several sectors of La Paz, including the Government Palace, were in total darkness tonight due to a lack of electricity caused by an indefinite general strike declared by workers of the Bolivian Electric Power Company. These workers are demanding a considerable increase in their salaries and other benefits in order to face the increase in the cost of living, especially the increase in prices of foodstuff and transport tariffs.

The Government Palace, stores and banks in downtown La Paz have also been without electricity since 1000 local (1400 GMT). President Hernan Siles Zuazo had to carry on his administrative work in his home. Foreign news agencies have also been affected by the power cut.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO PAY FOREIGN DEBT

PY111553 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0019 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jun (EFE) -- Bolivian Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano has stated that Bolivia is still unable to pay its foreign debt because it lacks new means to generate resources and because of the economic crisis that is affecting the international banking system.

Last week, Justiniano and Bolivian Central Bank President Reynaldo Cardozo traveled to the United States to hold talks on the foreign debt with representatives from a consortium of 128 international banks. According to what he reported today, Justiniano told the representatives of creditor banks that for the time being Bolivia is unable to pay its foreign debt and that it needs an extension of deadlines and lower interest rates.

Up to December 1984, Bolivia had the highest inflation rate in Latin America: 2,177 percent.

PLANNING MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION PLAN

PY181922 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano has dismissed as irresponsible reports circulating throughout the country alleging that a monetary devaluation is to be implemented by the government. The minister pointed out that to devaluate the currency barely 13 weeks before the elections would be equivalent to committing suicide. He categorically dismissed the report as groundless.

Minister Justiniano added that in an effort to prevent the black market dollar rate from distorting the national economy further, the government will adopt control measures. These measures include the suspension of credits to private banks and a reduction of the money supply.

The minister added that if there were a coup in Bolivia, 90 percent of the population would reject it and the international community wold impose a blockade on Bolivia. This was the minister's reply to the charges leveled by Santa Cuz labor federation leaders, who have reported the existence of subversive movement that will seek to topple the government. The movement was to be reportedly set in motion on 19 June with several strikes and was to end on 29 June.

BISHOPS WELCOME LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY181407 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Episcopal Conference, Msgr Bernardino Pinera, has said that the lifting of the state of siege is welcome news for the bishops. The bishops have decided to make a fervent call for reconciliation in truth and justice. Msgr Pinera added that Chile is suffering from profound wounds that must be cleaned if they are to heal. He then stressed that the country's moral health requires that the truth be learned about the acts of violence that have shaken the conscience of Chileans.

The U.S. Government has received the announcement of the lifting of the state of siege in Chile with satisfaction. This declaration was made by State Department spokesman Bernard Block, who noted that the measure will eliminate restrictions on freedom of the press and expression. He added that U.S. policy supports the liberalization process in Chile.

Following the announcement that the state of siege had been lifted, the labor minister said that the government's main concern had been to maintain public order and that the government may have lifted the state of siege because the situation can now be kept under control.

BOMBS DESTROY SUPERMARKETS IN SOUTHERN CITIES

PY192355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (AFP) -- According to police sources, incendiary bombs today destroyed two supermarkets in Temuco, located 700 km south of Santiago. Moreover, these sources reported that similar attacks were frustrated in Concepcion.

Two other supermarkets and a hardware shop were also destroyed by a fire in Chillan and San Carlos, 400 km south of Santiago, but initially there have been no official reports about the origin of the fires.

Up to now no clandestine organization has claimed responsibility for the bombs that exploded in Temuco. Although these bombs did not injure anyone, they destroyed merchandise and the shops installations.

It was also reported that in Concepcion, police agents have defused a bomb that was placed on one of the shelves at one of the most important supermarkets of the city, and that they arrested one suspect. The fires took place 3 days after the government of General Augusto Pinochet lifted the state of siege throughout Chile. However, the government continues to restrict the activities of political parties and to ban information on terrorist actions.

STRIKE ORGANIZERS: BETANCUR'S MEASURES 'INSUFFICIENT'

PA190511 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Report by Alvaro Osorio -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The organizers of the civic stoppage scheduled for Thursday, 20 June, said today that the promised made by President Belisario Betancur via the television did not convince them. The stoppage will be carried out as scheduled.

The so-called National Stoppage Commando Group is comprised by 28 leaders of an equal number of official and private labor unions. They claim that the measures announced by President Belisario Betancur are insufficient. The president announced the freezing of prices of 7 basic food products, but the commando group said basic foods include 300 products. The commando group maintains that President Betancur said nothing about wage increases and they are demanding an immediate readjustment of wages for all workers. They accused members of the Labor Union Front [Frente Sindical] which is made up of rightist central labor organizations, of receiving personal privileges and having political commitments.

During an exchange with the media, the commando group said that the group will not suspend the civic stoppage because that would generate even more discontent among the working class.

In conclusion, President Betancur's announcements had no effect. The organizers of the stoppage are working hard on preparations, and they said that their struggle will not end after the civic stoppage. The committee now organizing the 20 June stoppage will remain together to continue fighting to make the government reconsider its economic and social measures.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BOGOTA AREAS BEGINS

PA190513 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Report by Javier Dario Restrept -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The military occupation of key locations in Bogota began today at 1600 in keeping with an order issued by the Defense Ministry to the Armed Forces to guarantee free mobilization and work of the population.

At the same time, transporters met with police authorities in the [word indistinct] and the military forces in the 13th Brigade to draft a strategy to ensure the normal flow of public transportation.

ARMY ORDERS MILITARIZATION OF ATLANTIC CITIES

PA191904 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Here is a last-minute report. The Atlantic coast cities have been militarized following orders from the Army's 1st and 2d Brigades, as a preventive measure against possible disturbances on Thursday. The measure was implemented in Barranquilla, Rio Hacha, Monteria, and Santa Marta.

WORKERS FROM SEVEN MINISTRIES ON STRIKE

PY191452 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The strike by the Inter-Union Confederation of State Employees [CITE] was partially successful on its first day. The workers staged a noisy march down the main avenues of Lima demanding that the government comply with what was already agreed between the two parties.

CITE General Secretary Raul Caballero has threatened to occupy school and state buildings if the workers' petitions are not complied with.

[Begin recording] [Caballero] Our strike started off well, with the employees of seven ministries participating. Their workers are here gathered in (Mongocapo) Square to start the mobilization. Several other institutions are also on strike.

[Reporter] Is the strike totally or partially successful?

[Caballero] According to the unconfirmed reports we have, we could say that the strike is about 90 percent successful, which is an excellent result for the first day.

[Reporter] What was the conclusion of the talks you held yesterday with the prime minister?

[Caballero] He gave us several explanations as to why the government cannot implement the points that have already been agreed on. Anyway, he took notice of our position to discuss it with the economy and finance ministers today. [end recording]

AP AGREES TO 1-YEAR TRUCE WITH NEW GOVERNMENT

PY191735 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Popular Action [AP] party General Secretary Javier Alva Orlandini agrees with President Belaunde's idea of declaring a 1-year truce with the next government. Therefore, as of 28 July, the AP will express its opinion about each of the measures adopted by the government of the American Revooutionary Popular Alliance. [sentence as heard]

Alva Orlandini said yesterday that it will be good for the country to adopt a 1-year truce with Alan Garcia's administration because he needs peace to implement his political program.

Commenting on the future of the AP, Alva Orlandini said that it is timely and useful for the young leaders with new ideas to reinvigorate the AP movement.

MEXICAN ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA191650 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] A few moments ago Francisco Labastida, Mexican energy, mines and parastate industry secretary, arrived in the country to meet with Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

Labastida will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the Miraflores Palace tomorrow.

JOINT MANEUVERS TO BE HELD WITH BRAZIL

PA181747 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Jun 85 p 1-23

[Text] Top Venezuelan and Brazilian Navy officers are currently discussing the "Venbras-85" combined operation, which will take place in Brazilian waters from 27 to 30 July.

The Brazilian delegation is headed by Captain Edir Rodriguez de Oliveira; Captains Jose Jaime Moraes, Antonio Sergio de Azevedo Leite, and Carlos Alfonso Fernandes Testoni; and Lieutenant Marcos Nunes de Miranda.

The first working session took place in the Navy general headquarters, after a courtesy visit was made to Vice Admiral Victor Nunez Rodriguez, chief of Navy Operations.

The sessions will end with the participation of officers from the Naval Squadron, the Navy Air Force, the Navy Intelligence Directorate, the Planning and Operational Control Directorate, which is responsible for the operation, which is under the command of Rear Admiral Hector Jurando Toro. Other units that must help in the planning conference will also participate in the meetings.

The purpose of "Venbras-85" is the operational training of both navies in antiaircraft maneuvers, surface and anti-submarine battery, night maneuvers along the coast, transhipment operations, tactical maneuvers, communications exercises, electronic warfare, and transfer from helicopters. The exchange of officers is also being considered.

ENERGY SECRETARY VISITS ECUADOR, VENEZUELA

FL191640 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Quito, 19 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Ecuador agree on the need to make an effort and even sacrifice in order to stabilize the international oil market. This was discussed at a meeting between President Leon Febres Cordero and Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexico's secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry. For 1 hour and 15 minutes, Febres Cordero and Labastida Ochoa discussed the critical situation of the petroleum market.

On the 18th, the Mexican official delivered to Febres Cordero a fraternal greeting and a message from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. In his message, De la Madrid called for unity and solidarity among oil producers.

Shortly after this, Labastida Ochoa left for Caracas, Venezuela, where he is scheduled to meet today with President Jaime Lusinchi. Labastida Ochoa's party includes Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Eduaardo Navarrete, PEMEX official Mario Willars, and his private secretary, Esteban Moctezuma.

COMMERCE SECRETARY ON DECLINING OIL PRICES

F1191232 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Commerce Secretary Hector Hernadez Cervantes said here today that although declining oil prices will decrease Mexico's foreign exchange revenues, this will be compensated by recent interest rate adjustments. Interviewed during President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to this country, the official asserted that as a result of the interest rate adjustments in the international financial markets, Mexico will need less foreign exchange to pay its debt. He acknowledged the negative effects on the entry of dollars because although Mexico will continue to sell 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, revenues will be less. He admitted that this means the country will fail to receive about $410,000, 625 [figure as received] per year.

He also argued that the weakening of the oil market is mostly the result of a lack of of discipline on the part of some OPEC members, which have produced more than they had buyers for. There has also been a certain weakening in the international demand for petroleum and this has led to a need to adjust oil prices, the Mexican secretary said in conclusion.

HONDURAS REQUESTS MEETING TO INCREASE TRADE

FL191439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1959 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Miguel Orellana Maldonado, Honduran secretary of state for economy and commerce, confirmed today that the Honduran Government is interested in expanding the trade agreement on the sale of meat to Mexico. Last January, Mexican and Honduran representatives signed the first partial agreement, which allows nearly 500 Honduran producers to take advantage of preferential tariffs in Mexican markets.

Orellana said that meat has been the principal export to Mexico, where 1,675,276 kg have been sold. As a result of this sale, Honduras has obtained revenue of more than $4 million.

The Honduran secretary added that he has sent a telex to the Mexican authorities requesting a meeting to discuss a similar agreement.

M-19 REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR ANTI-U.S. BLOC

PA151303 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Jun 85 p 14

[By Alberto Carbot -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Rafael Vergara, representative of the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) in our country, said yesterday that it is more necessary to form a bloc of democratic forces on our continent "than to integrate the revolutionary armed forces in Latin America" in order to confront the U.S. agression throughout the area, which has become more clearly manifested in Nicaragua, where efforts have been made to violate two fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence, namely, self-determination and nonintervention.

The Colombian leader said: "It is not our concern to establish a common front with all armed movements in Latin America, because all of them pursue different goals, but to strengthen the integration of the democratic forces -- armed or otherwise -- in order to demand political solutions to the problem of the foreign debt, social inequity, and U.S. meddling in the affairs of each one of the countries." Vergara said that the current situation necessitates greater social participation and unity of all democratic forces around common objectives. However, he ruled out any possibility of creating a continental guerrilla movement "because each group has its own characteristics."

He noted that the U.S. Government "is not interested in a solution to the problems faced by many Latin American countries. To it "negotiated solutions are not too CIVILIZED." [capitalized word published in italics]

He denied that there is any split within the M-19's ranks, but asserted that the organization is experiencing difficulties because of the attacks it is suffering at the hands of the Colombian Army. When asked about the manner in which President Belisario Betancur is handling the situation, he stated that "he is isolated, is alone, because neither his party nor Congress support him."

"There is a strong possibility that a civil war will break out in my country because the situation is deteriorating every day and dissatisfaction is growing among the people by the minute. The country's progressive organizations have called a nationwide civic strike on the 20th [of June]. It has been organized mainly by the opposition parties, labor federations, Indian organizations, oil workers, teachers, and political-military organizations," he said.

Vergara noted that, in practice, all agreements with the government have been broken because the Army has intervened in the so-called urban camps. "Breaking the agreements in Colombia, which is also under pressure from the White House, means breaking those in El Salvador too. It is evident that the intention of imperialism is to generalize the functions of all Latin American armies against the democratic movements, he stressed.

Finally, he recalled that the democratic forces in Colombia "have demanded through M-19 General Commander Alvaro Fayad, since 21 May, a direct participation in Betancur's cabinet in order to strike a balance and thereby avert the outbreak of civil war and the killing of peasant leaders, priests, and democratic representatives.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST AT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA200124 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Early this afternoon, various professional sectors sponsored by the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America -- represented by hundreds of people -- met at the square in front of the Del Carmen Catholic Church to prepare for a scheduled demonstration in front of the nearby Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama. Two of the leading organizers of this activity for the defense of Costa Rica regarding the attacks by Sandinist troops were legislators Marco Alarcon and Omaira Correa, known as Mayin. Hundreds of demonstrators publicly protested over the armed attacks against democratic Costa Rica by Sandinist forces.

The two groups of demonstrators, separated at first by barely 300 meters, moved closer. A clash between those who opposed and those who supported the Sandinist regime was feared. The participation of exiles in the former group was observed. The intervention of the antiriot forces, who acted decisively and vigorously, prevented what could have been a violent clash between the two groups that exchanged insults and chanted slogans to support their respective positions.

After the intervention of antiriot policemen, the demonstrators from the two groups left the area.

Group Voices Support for Sandinists

PA200122 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Hundreds of Panamanians are staging a demonstration outside the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama to voice their total support for the people and Government of Nicaragua. From Panama, we are going to broadcast a statement by (Azalias Chavez), a Nicaraguan diplomat in Panama City.

[Begin recording] An 1400 a large crowd of workers and students gathered outside the Nicaraguan Embassy to express their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Many of the banners convey those organizations' anti-imperialist feelings, such as: Run the Yankee mercenaries out of Nicaragua! Mayin, Alarcon, and the CIA are the same filth! These signs note Panamanians' solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. As for the reference to Mayin Correa and Professor Marco Alarcon, the demonstrators wanted to point out that these persons had organized a rally outside the Nicaraguan Embassy. Correa and Alarcon are part of an ultrarightist group called Committee for Democracy in Panama, Nicaragua, and Central America, which has been constantly attacking the Sandinist revolution.

Groups like the Guaykuchos [leftist Indian students], People's Revolutionary Youth, Revolutionary Student Front [Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario], Authentic Confederation of Independent Workers, the People's Party, National Council of Organized Workers [CONATO], and People's Party Youth have come to show their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

At 1415 here in Panama the crowd is still gathered outside the Nicaraguan mission. [end recording]

Envoy on 'Expressions of Solidarity'

PA200252 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0204 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Panama City, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Hundreds of demonstrators gathered today in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama City: some to defend the Costa Rican democracy and others to attack imperialism.

The "Dobermans," an antiriot corps of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, prevented a clash between the two groups of demonstrators who, approximately 100 meters from each other, exchanged insults and chanted slogans in favor of or against communism.

At the time of the demonstration, Guillermo Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, told ACAN-EFE that his delegation would not be affected "by provocations because in the area of diplomacy one acts with prudence."

However, Suarez admitted that "it is comforting to see the spontaneous expressions of solidarity of the Panamanian people."

The demonstration, attend by Armando Valladares, a political prisoner for 22 years in Cuban jails, mobilized approximately 200 people and 3 Panamanian legislators.

Valladares, who came to Panama to present his memoirs, said that "the enemies of democracy are the communists and the governments that support the Contadora Group."

According to Valladares' explanations, the Contadora Group, which until today was meeting here in Panama City with the Central American representatives, "has only served to allow the Nicaraguan dictatorship to win time to organize and arm itself."

The virtual confrontation between the leftist and rightist sectors lasted approximately 2 hours before the two groups dispersed peacefully.

The Nicaraguan Embassy was displaying a poster on its balcony with a phrase by Panamanian leader General Omar Torrijos. The poster read: "The U.S. usually describes all those who defend themselves against their attacks as aggressors."

When the demonstration ended, Amabassador Suarez came out on the balcony to applaud those who had expressed their solidarity with his country's government.

EL SALVADOR

FOUR MARINES, SEVEN OTHERS KILLED IN SHOOTING

AU190656 Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, June 20 (AFP) -- Eleven people including four U.S. Marines died after gunmen sprayed a restaurant terrace here with bullets last night, police said today. The gunmen escaped as panic swept the terrace.

The U.S. Embassy later confirmed the Marines had died -- one immediately and three on the way to hospital -- but declined to name them. The other dead, in the city's night club district were five Salvadorans, a Guatemalan, and a Chilean.

Witnesses said several gunmen leapt from two cars and immediately opened fire in the direction of a table near the pavement, where the four Marines were sitting. Police launched a big search for the gunmen. Elsewhere in the capital last night, assailants fired on the house of the Salvadoran Social Security Institute's hospital, but no one was hurt, police said.

NINE GUERRILLAS KILLED IN PAST 24 HOURS

PA191623 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Nine guerrillas and one soldier were killed, while an undetermined number of persons were wounded during several clashes that took place in various parts of the country during the past 24 hours, official sources reported.

Three of the rebels were killed in a clash with members of the Ponce Battalion near El Bonete Hill, in the eastern San Miguel Department. One soldier was wounded in this clash.

Three more guerrillas fell in another clash near Jutiapa, Cabanas Department, 68 km northeast of San Salvador. The guerrillas also suffered casualties in Jiquilisco, south of Usulutan, and Tejutepeque, in Cabanas, as well as Torola and San Fernando, Morazan.

Meanwhile, the Army claimed it dismantled a clandestine hospital in El Pulpito Hill, where a large amount of medicine was seized.

In conclusion, it was reported that throughout Sunday night, the guerrillas harassed the military in San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department, 84 km east of San Salvador. One soldier was killed in this action.

POLICE DIRECTOR CONFIRMS NEWSMAN'S ARREST

PA192145 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jun 85 pp 2, 59

[Text] Colonel Reinaldo Golcher has revealed that a newsman suspected of collaborating with subversive groups is being detained by the Treasury Police and is subject to interrogation.

Col Golcher, director of the Treasury Police, was asked by newsmen about the arrest of newsman Francisco Javier Campos Sosa, a photographer for the newspaper EL MUNDO and radio announcer for Radio Cadena Sonora, by Treasury Police agents. He explained that Treasury Police agents had indeed arrested Campos in the Espana colony of Mejicanos after prisoners held for terrorist activities accused him of being a collaborator of the subversive organizations.

Col Golcher said that they had proceeded with caution in Campos' case in view of his status as a journalist and announced that they did not want to harm him unjustifiably. On the contrary, he said, the ranking military authorities and service organizations such as the Salvadoran Red Cross, International Red Cross, Human Rights Commission, and so forth had been notified of his arrest after it occurred.

Col Golcher said that in the preliminary interrogation Campos admitted to cooperating with the extremist organizations, but if in the next 15 days his total innocence is established he will be granted total and unconditional liberty. However, this will not be so if he is found to be seriously implicated with these organizations, in which case he will be turned over to the pertinent military court.

It was learned that in addition to working for the newspaper EL MUNDO and Radio Cadena Sonora, Campos Sosa also cooperates with the Green Cross of Mejicanos.

DISPUTE WITH HONDURAS TO BE TAKEN TO HAGUE COURT

PA192126 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The border dispute with Honduras will be taken to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, according to jurists consulted by YSU. They reiterated that after the peace treaty was signed between the two governments not much could be expected of the Honduran delegates, who have always maintained a discordant attitude and who do not want to yield in their aspirations over the more than 450-square-km of territory in dispute, which the Honduran Government has always maintained belongs to it. This does not satisfy their Salvadoran counterparts.

The Hondurans, the jurists allege, have an advantage for the time being, and it has been known for some time what they are seeking because they installed an embassy at The Hague more than a year ago to defend their stand on the border dispute at the International Court of Justice.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DENIES ENDORSING PERSONAL, PARTY ACTIVITIES

PA191652 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has released a special communique through its information department noting that the Army will not lend itself to endorse personal or party activites.

The document states the following, among other things: The people are advised not to be caught unaware by false accusations because the Guatemalan Army maintains absolute impartiality in the current democratization process and will not lend itself, under any circumstances to endorse personal activities. It added: The politicians, who are accusing the Army are acting incorrectly, are thwarting the purity of the democratization process.

HONDURAS

ARRIAGA REFUSES TO COMMENT ON U.S. CONTRA AID

PA192128 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- According to Minister of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga, the U.S. approval of economic aid for the contras is of no concern to Honduras. Arriaga said yesterday that the Honduran Government has to regard this very objectively. It is a unilateral decision of the U.S. Government concerning another country: Nicaragua. Therefore, just as this could be support for any other country of the world, it is now for the counterrevolutionaries who are fighting in that country against the Sandinist government.

"To this effect, we have no interest other than what could happen along our border," Arriaga concluded.

VOA REPEATER INSTALLATION DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

PA192135 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran authorities are currently discussing the installation of a Voice of America [VOA] repeater station in Honduras with the U.S. Government. This repeater would boost the VOA signal to Nicaragua and other area countries.

This information was confirmed yesterday by Ubodoro Arriaga, secretary of the Presidency, after he met with U.S. Embassy officials in Tegucigalpa and AID spokesmen. Arriaga said that a VOA repeater could be installed in Honduras, "provided this repeater does not interfere with the country's sovereignty and is involved in only informative and cultural activities."

He also said: The installation of this station in national territory would be in accordance with the existing agreements with the United States. He added that assistance for cultural information is being discussed through bilateral negotiations, but that no final accord was reached during yesterday's meeting, in which Crescencio Arcos, U.S. Embassy adviser for press and culture, also participated.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CHAMORRO'S RELEASE

PA200049 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2338 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Protest note from the Foreign Ministry, signed by Acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez; issued in Managua on 19 June -- read by Noel Fuentes Pereira]

[Text] Today, 19 June, we learned of the deportation from Costa Rica of mercenary Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, a member of the counterrevolutionary organization Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE]. According to public versions, the mercenary Chamorro was arrested in the company of two mercenaries whose names are Jose Antonio and Felix on 12 June on a farm located in Puerto Viejo, area of Sarapiqui. He was traveling in a dark green jeep, license plate No (?18091), and was transporting war materiel.

The Nicaraguan Government expresses its surprise and concern over the release of the mercenary Chamorro since his criminal actions, committed in Costa Rican territory, should have forced the country's authorities to try him for those crimes. I wish to call to Your Excellency's attention that the mercenary Chamorro declared to (?Notiseis), a newscast, after his arrest that he had the right to enter Costa Rica because his documents were legal. This situation proves that the mercenary Chamorro uses Costa Rican territory for his criminal activities despite the prohibitions against his entry into Costa Rica and despite the (?number of times he has been deported). To further expand on the evidence I bring the following to Your Excellency's attention:

A. In April 1984, Roberto Chamorro was living in Curridabat, 50 meters west of the National Development Bank. He also lived in Escazu, in front of the (Hermano San Pedro) cemetery, ARDE's main headquarters.

B. In May 1985, Chamorro frequently traveled between the border area and San Jose to a communications base at the Los Portales Hotel, 300 meters south. The telephone numbers used to reach him were: 280647 and 282930. The Nicaraguan Government is surprised at the fact that the Costa Rican authorities have deported Chamorro despite the serious charges brought against him. He is accused of involvement in the recent incidents that resulted in the deaths of Costa Rican civil guardsmen. These charges have also been presented by several Costa Rican citizens.

This measure, adopted at the moment when an investigating commission appointed by the OAS Permanent Council is in Costa Rica, seems to indicate that the arrest of the mercenary, Chamorro, was a propaganda maneuver aimed at improving the image of neutrality, which is being affected by the counterrevolutionary activities carried out in and from Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan Government expresses its most formal and strong protest in face of this obliging attitude of the Costa Rican Government. This attitude detracts from the application of Costa Rican law against all crimes committed in Costa Rica when perpetrated by members of mercenary military organizations. My country requests that the Costa Rican Government adopt all the necessary measures to prevent, in the future, members of mercenary organizations from using this type of attitude to freely enter and depart Costa Rica instead of being taken before the Costa Rican courts of justice for their criminal activities, which are widely known.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration.

ARCE SAYS ARMY NEEDS ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS

LD191831 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The Socialist International today concluded its meeting at Bomersvik, adopting an eight-point program for peace in Nicaragua, but Nicaraguan Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce attracted most attention. He declared at a press conference that his country now intends to try to acquire new weapon systems in the form of antiaircraft missiles. These are weapons that have not existed in the region so far. This is how Bayardo Arce justified the decision by his government.

[Begin recording] [Arce in Spanish, fading to reporter Anders Karlgren] This is a step I have been forced to take because the U.S. has not taken up our proposals for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, said Bayardo Arce. He referred to a decision by the American Congress to resume economic aid to the right-wing rebels, the contras.

As late as a month ago, the Nicaraguan Government declared that it will not introduce new weapons systems in the region for the foreseeable future, but the decision by Congress has made Nicaragua change its mind. Now the Sandinistas want antiaircraft missiles, and the justification according to Bayardo Arce is that such weapons are on their way from the U.S. to the contras. We must be able to defend ourselves, he said.

The Nicaraguan decision concerning new weapon systems came at the same time as the Socialist International expressed its support for a negotiated settlement. The Socialist International also wants an international supervisory group, which is to supervise Nicaragua's borders with Honduras and Costa Rica. It also intends to send a special delegation to the U.S. Congress, since an increasing number of decisions are being made there and not by the President alone.

The Nicaraguan about-face aroused surprise among many delegations at the Socialist International's meeting, but Premier Olof Palme said that he did not know of Nicaragua's decision.

[Palme] I have not heard, but against all claims to the contrary they have only acquired defensive weapon systems, and I have not heard them contradict that. On the other hand, they are the targets of an increasingly tough military aggression by the contras, who number 20,000, and they must defend themselves against that.

[Karlgren] Do you think it is the right thing that they introduce new weapon systems in the region?

[Palme] It depends what weapon systems they are. I cannot honestly say other than that if I were a Nicaraguan and the target of outside aggression then I would defend myself. [end recording]

CONTRA REPRESENTATIVES EXPELLED FROM PARLATINO

PA192122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Two counterrevolutionary movement representatives operating abroad, namely Social Christians Jose Esteban Gonzalez and Roger Miranda Gomez, were expelled from a meeting of the Latin American Parliament, Parlatino, taking place in Brasilia.

The two Social Christians, representatives of the counterrevolutionary movement, tried to gain admittance to the meeting as observers, but Dr Clemente Guido, president of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Parlatino meeting, objected. The objection was sustained, and the Social Christian contras were evicted.

Esteban Gonzalez and Miranda Gomez, the latter a former LA PRENSA editor, are posing as leaders of a Nicaraguan Social Christian party in exile in other countries, but this party has never been legitimized by Social Christian Party authorities in our country.

CASTRO INTERVIEWED BY DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S HOY

FL191256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said the United States will not be able eternally to impede social changes in Latin America, just as it has not been able to stop the revolutionary processes in Nicaragua and Cuba. In an exclusive interview with the Dominican daily HOY, Fidel said that when it is a question of small, isolated islands such as Cuba, the United States allows itself to talk about invasions and sending troops. The commander in chief then wondered how Washington will react if social changes occur in any of the important southern cone countries.

Fidel said social changes will occur in Latin American countries if generalized explosive situations are created by an attempt to collect the foreign debt under conditions that are adverse to the debtor nations.

The top Cuban leader mentioned the events of April 1984 in the Dominican Republic which caused more than 100 deaths and hundreds of injured and were the result of the application of the recessive measures of the IMF.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS CASTRO, DEPARTS

Meeting With Castro

FL191346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has received Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister. During the meeting with Kim, bilateral relations and subjects of international interest were discussed. The meeting took place in the fraternal friendly environment that characterized relations between the two countries.

Ends Visit, Departs

FL191230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, completed his official friendly visit to Cuba last night. Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations, took leave of Kim at Jose Marti International Airport.

USSR DELEGATION VISITS EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

FL191509 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Technical and Vocational Education, and his delegation visited three educational centers in the Rancho Boyeros municipality of Havana. During the visits to the Eduardo Garcia Delgado, Villena Revolucion, and Superior Pedagogico polytechnical institutes, the delegates were informed on their development.

ADMISSION TO LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT REPORTED

FL192346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Today Cuba was admitted as member with full rights to the Latin American Parliament which is holding its 11th meeting in Brasilia.

The Cuban delegation received 140 delegates favorable votes and only 24 representatives voted against, among them delegates from El Salvador, Paraguay, and Peru.

REAGAN DISCUSSES HIJACKING DURING PRESS CONFERENCE

FL191448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The President of the United States held a press conference last night in which he confirmed the impotence of his country to unleash reprisal action against the persons who hijacked a TWA plane 6 days ago.

Reagan ratified the decision of his government not to negotiate with what he described as terrorists and criminals. Nevertheless, Mr Reagan's definition of terrorism is really curious. I say this because, queried by a black newsman from the Sheridan Broadcasting System, a U.S. chain, Reagan refused to condemn South Africa for its terrorist attacks against Angola, Botswana, and Namibia, the last of which it is illegally occupying militarily. Reagan did the opposite, defending the racist raid against Botswana by alleging supposed terrorist acts by South Africa's African National Congress.

According to the strange logic of the U.S. President, the victims of racism are the terrorists while the murderers have every right to raid at will even if they leave, as they did in the case of Botswana, 18 civilian dead including a 7-year-old black girl, dozens of wounded, and great destruction of civilian objectives. The President said his government's relations with racist South Africa will not change.

Reagan also boasted of his success in getting Congress to grant additional funds for the Nicaraguan contras, as he called them. In this case, the very strange theory of the President was displayed. Reagan considers the contras to be patriots and not a band of murderers and rapists, as they were very accurately described exactly 1 week ago by a New York Catholic priest.

The Nicaraguan people have bled a river of blood and suffered immense pain because of the terrorist actions taken by the U.S. Government against little Nicaragua. But they strike hard blows at the murderers and will defeat them in the end.

Refuses To Negotiate

FL191154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] President Reagan has refused to negotiate the liberation of 40 Americans who were traveling on a hijacked plane and who are now being held in various places in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. The hijackers are demanding that Israel release 70 Shi'ites [as heard]; in the past few hours, Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement and Lebanese minister of justice, has given his support to this demand.

Reagan said he will never make concessions and will not ask another government to make them, alluding to possible pressure by Washington on Israel to free the Shi'ite prisoners. The U.S. chief executive added that he cannot take immediate reprisals but will hold Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri responsible if anything happens to the hostages.

CULTURAL OFFICIAL MEETS MEXICAN SAILORS

FL191934 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The official reception of the training sailing ship Cuauhtemoc of the Mexican Navy was held today by Faustino Perez, president of the Cuban-Mexican Cultural Relations Society. After the official welcome, the Mexicans were given, as a memento of their visit to Cuba, copies of "History Will Absolve Me" and "From Tuxpan to La Plata," pages that mark Cuba's struggle for liberation and the friendship between our two peoples.

Navy Captain Alberto Del Barrio (Jille) expressed his satisfaction over his stay in Cuba and left souveniers as expressions of the brotherhood between the countries of Juarez and Marti. The Mexican officers and representatives from the Cuban Navy also placed a floral wreath at the Benito Juarez monument.

MONTANE MEETS CARIBBEAN SEMINAR DELEGATES

FL200054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member and chief of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations, has met with delegates to the Caribbean student seminar on the economic crisis and the unpayable foreign debt. The seminar was held in Santiago de Cuba and was organized by the Continental Organization of Latin American Students and the Federation of University Students.

COB DELEGATION SUPPORTS TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

FL171810 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The delegation of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] that is visiting our country headed by Walter Delgadillo, COB secretary general, has offered its complete support to the trade union conference of Latin American and Caribbean workers. This expression of support was made during talks held with Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

RAUL CASTRO'S ACTIVITIES IN LAS TUNAS PROVINCE

Attends Printing Shop Opening

FL181150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and FAR minister, Army General Raul Castro, has presided over the inauguration in Las Tunas of the provincial printing shop, Alejo Carpentier. The shop cost 1.7 million pesos and is equipped with machinery from the socialist area, principally the USSR. It will print the provisional newspaper named "26" and propaganda and ideological materials.

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member, gave the inaugural address. Machado Ventura said the printing shop is part of the plan to remodel and modernize the national press that should be completed by 1990.

Awards 'Ready for Defense' Banner

FL191758 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro Ruz has presented the "Ready for Defense" banner to the municipality of Majibacoa, Las Tunas Province, which is the first municipality of this eastern province to win this award. In the presence of hundreds of workers, women, students, peasants, Pioneers, and general public in the local square of that municipality, the second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba greeted the detachment that received the award and the presidents and members of the municipal and zonal Defense Councils, who occupied the left side of the reviewing stand.

As a result of the efforts made in civil defense by the population, directed by the party, Majibacoa has been declared ready for defense, and Raul awarded the corresponding banner to Enrique Martinez Dominguez, president of the municipal Defense Council.

POLITBURO MEMBER PRESIDES OVER PARTY MEETING

FL101504 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Among the subjects discussed at the party assembly meeting in the San Jose de las Lajas municipality in Havana Province were a profound, ample, and critical analysis of the economy, an increase in export revenue, conservation of raw materials and other resources, as well as imports substitution and defense tasks. The meeting was presided over by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, and Luis Alverez de la Nuez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party in Havana Province, who made the closing statement: Havana has satisfactorily concluded the assembly process at the municipal level prior to the third party congress.

REPORT ON OIL EXPLORATION TO PLAN THROUGH 1990

PA190306 Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 11 Jun 85 p 1

[By Rebeca Antunez]

[Text] The work of exploring, surveying, and drilling for oil in the central and western part of the country, with the invaluable cooperation of our Soviet brothers and other socialist countries, will continue from 1985 to 1990. The development of the general oil program also calls for the construction of supertankers in the Bay of Matanzas and corresponding pipelines to take the crude oil from the fields to the base and from there to the refineries.

The construction of the first and second phases of the refinery in Cienfuegos and the work of exploiting and preparing the refineries, and of exploiting process of the mixed crudes of Cuban and Soviet oil will take place in the period previously mentioned.

The cooperation with socialist countries in the preparatory plans in the construction of a petrochemical complex in the city of Cienfuegos are very important. From 1991 to 2000, the aid from the USSR and other socialist countries in the energy field also calls for increasing the productive capacities of the refinery in Cienfuegos to 6 million tons. The construction and installation of the supertanker base and the transportation system through pipelines from Varadero to Matanzas, Matanzas to Havana, and Matanzas to Cienfuegos will be carried out during this period.

The technical-economic studies, surveys, plans and other work for the construction of the petrochemical complex in Cienfuegos should be completed by that time.

GRENADA

COURT DENIES TRIAL DELAY ON BISHOP'S MURDER

FL191418 Bridgetown CANA in English 2156 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 18, CANA -- The Grenada Court of Appeal today cleared the way for the start of the trial of 19 former political and military figures charged with murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a palace coup in October 1983. The court denied a defense attempt to delay the commencement of the trial until their request for a Privy Council ruling on the legality of the Grenadian High Court is determined.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and former Army Chief Hudson Austin face murder charges in the high court June 27 after the coup d'etat in which Bishop, three cabinet colleagues, and as many as 100 people died.

The defense unsuccessfully challenged the constitutionality of the high court, and the appeal court rejected their motion. The defense is now trying to take its case on the question of the legality of the court to the Privy Council in London. The Grenada High Court was set up by decree during the rule of the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which Bishop headed.

Previously, the island was a member of the West Indies Associated States Court System which serves six other Eastern Caribbean governments. Since the return of democratic government here last December, parliament has validated laws passed by the PRG.

Appeal Court President Justice J.O.F. Haynes of Guyana said after considering cases put forward by the defense led by Guyanese Clarence Hughes, as well as by Acting Attorney-General Carlyle Payne, he concluded beyond reasonable doubt that the right course to adopt is to refuse the stay sought. Another member of the three-judge panel, Justice James Patterson, agreed with Justice Haynes' view. The third member, Sir Neville Peterkin, felt the court should not grant the stay being sought, because the laws abolishing appeals to the Privy Council remained in force. Hughes argued that the laws were unconstitutional, null and void and that under the Constitution of Grenada, the 19 had a right to appeal to the Privy Council. But Justice Haynes said that the defense would still have the right to challenge the high court's authority, and they could raise the point at their trial.

In the event of convictions, they could raise the point again in this court. They could take the point in an appeal to the Privy Council if they are still persuaded that they have a right to appeal to that august body. In the circumstances, the application is refused with no order as to costs, he said.

JAMAICA

PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS PRESS DEMANDS FOR WAGE HIKE

FL191825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 19 Jun 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 19, CANA -- Jamaica's industrial climate remained on the boil today as teachers in two parishes stayed home for the day, while junior doctors and nurses continued to ignore shift rosters and worked normal office hours.

In addition, petrol stations remained closed for the third straight day as their operators demand higher profit margins on gasoline sales.

Teachers, doctors and nurses are among 100,000 public sector employees whose unions have turned down the government's offer of a 12.5 per cent pay increase for a new contract starting July, or 10 per cent if it begins in April. Teachers have been staging sporadic strikes since last month, and today took their action to the Kingston-St Andrew region and St Catherine, west of the capital. Hundreds of placard bearing teachers demonstrated their grievances. [passage indistinct] Most hospitals were admitting only emergency cases and several were discharging patients not critically ill.

Health Minister Ken Baugh has appealed to private physicians and nurses to assist senior doctors and consultants at government hospitals in their districts.

Public sector workers here have been arguing that their salaries cannot cope with rapidly rising prices here and, though the government has expressed understanding and sympathy, Prime Minister Edward Seaga repeated in parliament last night that there was no more money for additional increases.

If the government were to meet the salary demands it would mean reneging on debts, curtailing spending on other services, cutting imports and creating social chaos, Seaga said. Under International Monetary Fund (IMF) programmes being implemented here, the administration has had to cut back sharply on real government spending.

The petrol shortage from the service stations closure greatly reduced public and private transportation today, and in Kingston there was an absence of the usual morning peak hour traffic. Many people apparently stayed away from work. Petrol dealers gross J43.01 (one J dollar: 17 U.S. cents) cents on the sale of a gallon of gasoline. This was in force before the 20 per cent increase in petrol prices in January that pushed gasoline to J10.90 per gallon. They have asked for a 13 per cent rise and the government initially offered three cents, but yesterday Prime Minister Edward Seaga told the Jamaica Gasoline Retailers Association (JGRA) that the government was prepared to grant a seven cent increase. According to the official JAMPRESS News Agency, Seaga said the government will not increase its offer, as the J9.5 million dollars the government would make available was all that could be provided.

The JGRA officials say they have sent a counter-proposal to the government, but it was not clear what it entailed, though they said it would not cost the government any more money.

The government takes J2.41 dollars in taxes out of the cost of each gallon of gasoline and the rest is divided among the various sectors of the trade -- the state-owned refinery, the marketing companies, the haulage contractors and retailers.

SEAGA ON SCHEDULING LOANS OF $68 MILLION

FL141954 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE in English 9 Jun p 5

[By Paget De Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday (CANA) -- Jamaica is approaching the Paris Club next month to reschedule payments on U.S. $68 million in loans under a plan to seek new terms for U.S. $193 million in debts falling due over the next few years, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday.

"We are going to the Paris Club in mid-July seeking a rescheduling package," Mr Seage told reporters at a post-budget news conference.

Government finance officials say that Jamaica will be asking the club, which coordinates the debt rescheduling activities of the countries of the Organisation Cooperation in Economic Development (OECD), for new terms in respect of U.S. $68 million. They said commercial banks will be asked to reschedule U.S. $96 million, and non-OECD countries U.S. $29 milliom.

Last year Jamaica was able to reschedule U.S. $300 milliom including U.S. $135 million by agreement with the Paris Club. Trinidad and Tobago at the same time rolled over U.S. $96 million and Venezuela U.S. $73 million. Janaica carries a U.S. $32 billion debt burden, which puts severe pressure on its impoverished economy to service.

For instance, debt servicing for this year, at roughly U.S. $354 million will be over 40 per cent of total budgetary outlay and 56 per cent of projected export earnings.

Jamaica will be carrying to the Paris Club the necessary International Monetary Fund (IMF) good housekeeping seal, having reached agreement in principle with the fund for a U.S. $120 million stand-by facility to begin in August. IMF technicians have already endorsed the programme which will go before the board on July 15.

Mr Seaga said that programme did not differ with the agreement just concluded, except that it was worked out within the frame of detailed projections covering the next four years to March 1990. Mr Seaga said that based on the known conditions, the economy would be back on a sound-financial basis by 1987-88 once there was no slippage in the production of bauxite and alumina beyond what has been programmed, another major tax package was introduced further into public expenditure, and there was a cumulative savings of six per cent of GNP over the period. Jamaica's GDP is just over U.S. $2 billion.

The overall aim of this strategy, Mr Seaga has argued, is to reduce the need for borrowings by bringing the budgetary deficit down to four per cent of GDP in the next few years. It was cut to 7.2 per cent in the last fiscal year, from 17 per cent.

Jamaica, however, will be seeking foreign borrowings this year of around U.S. $136 million -- about half of the projected financing gap in the budget. But the Prime Minister said that the country would not have to go to the commercial market for loans. It has not done so in recent years.

"The terms in the commercial marketplace are beyond what we can afford," he told journalists. Jamaica's borrowings, he said, were largely through bilateral and multilateral financial institutions and agencies where there were long-term low interest loans with periods of moratorium. The country, he said, had a better structured loan portfolio in this regard than most of the countries in the hemisphere, which were heavily exposed to commercial banks.